

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Secon Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... Postage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders &c., to be made pay

Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasrer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Franklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand. The daily and Sunday SUN are on ale in London at Murray's Exchange, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland avenue: Pall American and Colonial Exchange, Cariton street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Leicester Square.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The dally and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel: Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Cap-ucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Kiosque 19. Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand

publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

THE DOWNFALL.

The Invitation, from Theodore Rooserell Edward H. Harriman, October 10, 1904. In view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York I should much like to him, the emoluments of both. have a few words with you. Do you think and take either lunch or dinner with me?

The Consideration.

Edward H. Harriman to Sidney Webster,

As to my political instincts, to which you refer in your letter of December 13, I am quite sure I have none, and my being Mr. Foraker on the Latest Phases of at all prominent in the political situation is entirely due to President Roosevelt and because of my taking an active part in the autumn of 1904 at his request, and his taking advantage of conditions then created to further his own interests. If it had been better started or carried out. * * * confer upon the political conditions in New papies were accessories after the fact successfully carried on without sufficient raising the necessary funds. * * *

I explained to him that I understood the difficulty here was mainly caused by the up-State leaders being unwilling to support Depew for reelection as United States Senator. We talked over what could te done for Depew, and finally he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as Ambassador to Paris. . . . lu three or four hours . . . the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised. . . If there were any among them [the checks] of life insurance companies or other like organizations, of

The Fatal Falschood.

Theodore Roosevelt to James S. Sherman October 8, 1906.

characterized by an even shorter and more pilloried in the Browne report, which ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harri- must fall into disrepute and be utterly man to raise a dollar for the Presidential discredited if the Convers confession campaign of 1904. On the contrary, our to Lawson is proved to be a wicked communication as regards the campaign related exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. Higgins for Governor of New

Theodore Roosevell to the public on Judge

Parker's charges, November 4, 1904. benefits in recognition of any contribution from any source is a wicked falsehood.

and again by Judge Parker.

any proof of their truth. I speak lest the silence of self-respect be

miaunderstood. Mr. Parker's accusations against me and

Mr. Cortelyou are inventions. The statements made by Mr. Parker are unqualifiedly and atroclously false.

The Inadvertent Confession. Pacadore Roosevett to William J. Bryan,

September 27, 1908.

You quote the subscription of Mr. Harriman to my campaign, although you know well that it did not interfere with any action taken by me as against Mr. Harriman. and ask if it would not have affected the campaign if known.

The Characterization.

From THE SON of December 7, 1908. The editor of THE SUN is fully alive to the extremity of the inconvenience which atman who has shown himself capable of life would in the cognizance of any club or association of self-respecting gentlemen entail his prompt expulsion.

The Suppression and Perversion.

Edward H. Harriman in an interview. April £ 2, 1907.

President) clearly seeks to convey the imnot his He says.

His [Hairimen's] and my letters now before know who was involved in it. which I should like to have discussed with you

the President wrote me the following letter. which he does not include in the corre- "I desire to state further that the report of Mr. residence, &c., prescribed for men by

me in Europe:

MY DEAR MR. HARRIMAN: I thank you for our letter. As soon as you come home I shall year. Very truly yours,

In reply to this I wrote him on my return from Europe the letter of September 20. the opening sentences of which he eliminated in his publication: NEW YORK, September 20, 1904

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I was very glad to receive your note of June 29 last while I was in Europe. I am now getting matters that accumulated during my absence somewhat cleared up, and if you think it desirable will go to see Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing you at any time, either now or later. It seems to me that the situation could not be in better shape. Yours sincerely, E. H. HARRIMAN.

The Final Branding.

The House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress to Theodore Roosevelt, Janu-

ary 8, 1909 We consider the language of the President in his message of December 8, 1908, without

"Close to the rider's side, Though to the farthest earth he ride.

Disgrace once mounted rides beside."

The Definition of the Major

Major MEARNS, who is preparing to accompany Mr. ROOSEVELT on his somewhat chastened expedition after big game in Africa, is no longer an officer and a gentleman in the United States army, but he retains, by means upon which no gentleman can congratulate

What Major MEARNS's precise definiyou can get down here within a few days tion from the West Point way of looking at it will henceforward be it is not possible at present to say. He can be classified for the moment as a sublimated masseur or embalmer in ordinary.

Few such distinctions are worth their

the Brownsville Infamy. mitted by Mr. FORAKER of Ohio in the Senate yesterday and continue to believe in the genuineness of the Convers a premeditated plot it could not have been confession that prompted Mr. Roose-VELT to send his triumphant message About a week before the election in the on the Brownsville raid to the Senate autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that on December 14, 1908. As in his prethe State ticket would go Democratic and was vious communications on the subject doubtful as to Roosevelt, he, the President, the President was positive that "almost sent me a request to go to Washington to all" of the members of the three com-York State. I complied, and he told me he knowing who the guilty men were and understood the campaign could not be conspiring to shield them; but in his last message Mr. ROOSEVELT-so great was money and asked if I would help them in his faith in the cunning and integrity of his secret agent, his chosen instrument, HERBERT J. BROWNE-went even

> "This report enables us to fix with, tolerable definiteness at least some of the criminals who took the lead in the murderous shooting of pri vate citizens at Brownsville."

According to the report made by HERBERT J. BROWNE, who with Captain W. G. BALDWIN had been engaged by the War Department with Mr. Roose-VELT'S sanction to make still another investigation, the names of the suspects course Cortelyou must have informed the were furnished by BOYD CONYERS, who, it was alleged, had confessed his share in the atrocity to one WILLIAM LAWSON. a negro detective, and other names were by ELMER BROWN, a veteran of the battalion. These so-called suspects Any such statement is a deliberate and are the men who with "tolerable definitewilful untruth-by rights it should be ness," to quote Mr. ROOSEVELT, were invention.

target range of the National Guard Indiana. three miles from Monroe and did not leave the field until "sundown." LAWson also swore that Convers was in his company on an excursion to Gainesville on June 15, but no less than three persons, one of them a clerk in the post above that of ARTHUR, or that of WEBSTER and office, where CONYERS was at work all the morning, and another one a manager of the excursion, depose that Con-YERS did not go to Gainesville on that

make affidavits that Lawson swore been several thousand diameters wilder a change of 90,684 votes, and Nevada falsely to the circumstances of a third when the Bard of Alamo, JAMES BYRON by 435, a change of 3,320 votes taches to a personal controversy with a meeting with Convers on June 29. ELMORE, read his new poem, "A Ser-Finally the untrustworthiness of Law- vant's Duty," dedicated to the Demosuppression and perversion of individual SON was admitted by Captain W. G. cratic members of the Legislature. The Pennsylvania. Indiana, Illinois, Miscorrespondence, an act which in ordinary BALDWIN, his employer, who said that he final stanza should find a place in every souri. Nebraska and elsewhere are had detected him in several falsehoods album: during his brief service. Concerning the character of CONYERS Mr. FORAKER produced the affidavit of ALBERT B. MOBLEY, a citizen of Monroe, who had known CONYERS for twelve years and always found him "honest, reliable and In his letter to Mr. Sherman he ithe trustworthy." During many talks with CONTERS about the Brownsville raid the pression that the personal interview with ex-soldier had always told the same him in the fall of 1904 was of my seeking and story, that he was asleep in quarters when the shooting began and did not

me, of the fall of 1904 run as follows. On his re- But Senator FORAKER'S trump card turn from spending the summer in Europe on was a circumstantial affidavit by Sheriff September 20 he wrote me stating that if I thought ARNOLD, who deposed that at the re- franchise, has received a written com-It desirable he would come to see me at any quest of Governor HOKE SMITH he, in the munication signed by 538 out of the 553 time, then or later. • • On September 23 presence of HERBERT J. BROWNE, crossis nothing for me to see you about, though there examined BOYD CONTERS in a locked to practise in the United Kingdom. are one or two points in my letter of acceptance room for six hours with the design of Their memorial sets forth the reasons getting information and a confession which have influenced them as medical from him, but that Convers told noth- practitioners to request the extension any transaction which the detectives traced out Let me present the facts. On June 29, 1904, ling or had nothing to tell. In his affi- of the full suffrage to members of their

davit Sheriff ARNOLD says:

spondence published to-day. It reached HERBERT J. BROWNE in this matter, as published in the Congressional Record of December 14, in so far as the same relates to these conversations trary, and I say it under my solemn oath, it is the most absolutely false, the most wilful miswant to see you. The fight will doubtless be hot representation of the truth and the most shamethen. It has been a real pleasure to see you this ful perversion of what really did take place between them that I have ever seen over the signaread it. When we had utterly failed to get a confession or any information out of CONYERS as to who did the shooting, then Mr. BROWNE asked him to give the names of some of the most reckless and turbulent members of his company; this names so given by Convers in my presence Mr. paying and self-supporting women they BROWNE in his report says were furnished by CONYERS as the ones participating in the shooting. I point this out as a fair example as to how Mr. BROWNE has perverted the truth and the real facts in the case in his report," In that report BROWNE published a

list of "suspects" given him by the old mentioned no "suspects," but was asked for and gave the names of the baseball players of the battalion, a photograph of whom BROWNE had in his hand. To this old soldier immunity was promised if he would confess-he said he knew nothing-and also restoration to the army, HERBERT J. BROWNE stating that he was connected with the army. The same promises were made to all the old soldiers who could be found throughout the country, and duress was employed. In one case the name of Senator FORAKER as a friend of the battalion was freely used in a futile attempt to get a clew. The detectives in the service of BROWNE discovered 130 of the discharged soldiers, tion and fraud, lying and imposture, the spurious confession of Boyn Con-YERS, who has been known as an honest negro among his townsmen for twelve vears. In the words of Senator For-

to fittingly characterize such a procedure as this detective business has been from its inciplency down to the monstrous stages it has reached. It is atrocious, revolting, shocking to every sense of fairness, Justice and even common decency."

Mr. ROOSEVELT greedily accepted. adopted and proclaimed the Browne report without analyzing it or inquiring into the credibility of his instrument. He evidently approved of the methods employed, promising the Senate more of public service in which the cooperaof the same evidence, for which the Gov-tion of women is peculiarly required, ernment had already paid \$15,000. This money, taken from the balance of an emergency fund of \$3,000,000 voted for the use of the Military Establishment by tend to induce an earnest and intelli-Congress on March 3, 1899, Senator For- gent interest in matters affecting the AKER declares was paid to the detectives without warrant of law, and even in violation of the Constitution, which, in providing that Congress shall have power "to raise and support armies." declares that "no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years." Mr. FORAKER calls attention to the fact that this emergency appropriation has, in spite of the Constitution, been construed to be a permanent appropriation, and that out of the balance payments of the character of those used in the Brownsville investigation are still being made.

Such is Mr. FORAKER'S exhibit of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S case against the colored soldiers-a case resting on a fabricated confession, paid for with money "filched from the Treasury."

A Hoosier Banquet.

At the thirteenth annual banquet of In the course of his speech Mr. FORA- the Lafavette Jackson Club assembled KER offered a number of affidavits by 400 "representative" Indiana Democrats citizens of Monroe, Georgia, including and "distinguished party leaders," many Sheriff E. C. ARNOLD of Walton county, of them not candidates for Senator that establish beyond any reasonable HEMENWAY'S seat. The 'Hon. JOHN The assertion that there has been made doubt the fact that BOYD CONYERS W. KERN buttered and was buttered by in my behalf and by my authority by Mr. made no confession to the negro de- the Hon. JOHN E. LAMB. "Party pride Cortelyou or by any one else any pledge tective Lawson. This agent of Browne | ran high." Fifty Democratic members or promise, or that there has been any and BALDWIN, who can neither read nor of the Legislature came in a special car understanding as to future immunities or write, swore that he talked with Con- and several "keynotes" were "sounded." YERS about the Brownsville raid in The Hon. CLAUDE G. Bowers, president Monroe between 8 and 9 o'clock on June of the Indiana Federation of Demo-Slanderous accusations, repeated time 8, 1908, "about half way between the cratic Clubs, "took the audience quite and again by Judge Parker." He nominated Governor He has neither produced nor can produce which occasion Convers began the Tom Marshall for "President in 1912," true history of the raid. The falsity condemned the sentencing of MITCHELL of this declaration is exposed in an and Gompers and "paid a glowing tribaffidavit made by Mr. W. J. MAYFIELD, ute" to Mr. BRYAN, whereat the cheerwho deposes that at 6 o'clock on the ing was "deafening." So that the outmorning of June 8 Convers began a side barbarians can't make out, whether day's work of grading for him at a BRYAN or MARSHALL is the man for Mr. KERN also ladled out butter to

his comate in defeat:

" When bistory has written the record of the United States his name will stand above that of TAFT of ROOSEVELT, just as that of BLAINE stands CLAY above those of FILLMORE and PIERCE."

Mr. BRYAN was making a speech some where else, but he sent a letter which "evoked wild cheering" and referred to his old friends "the predatory corpora- of 37,622 votes; Maryland by 2,105, a Other witnesses, one Sheriff Arnold, tions." The cheering seems to have change of 2,156 votes; Nebraska by 4,002.

And weave with power and skill. No hand is great that bears a mask

The fabric must bear thy will." This is wholesome and tonic, whether it refers to Tom TAGGART or somebody

British Medical Women and the Suffrage.

Premier Asquith, having invited an expression of opinion from his country. compliment to his opponent. women touching the expediency of granting to their sex the parliamentary medical women registered as qualified sex answering the conditions as to age.

Some of the reasons advanced de

serve particular attention. The memorialists point out that legislation often deals with matters which concern directly the duties and privileges of medical practitioners, and therefore as members of the medical profession they desire the franchise in United States. As President he had the ture of any person. Surely Mr. Browns must order to protect their personal inter- greatest temptation and excuse to ignore have thought that this report would never be ests and to cooperate more effectually the wise distinctions of the Constitution in advancing the general interests of their profession. In earning their living they encounter necessarily the same economic conditions as medical men, and they claim that they should have a voice in the regulation of those condi-CONTERS did, giving several names, and these tions. They submit also that as tax- struggle to preserve the Union, and that offer a striking example of taxation without representation.

The British medical women also direct attention to the fact that in addition to being taxpayers they are all graduates of universities or holders of diplomas of learned bodies. In the soldier ELMER BROWN (twenty-five case of men membership of a university years service) in Washington, and is itself a qualification for the franchise. Senator FORAKER submits an affidavit The memorialists therefore have a by ELMER Brown to the effect that he double claim to the enjoyment of the to observe the limitation on the suffrage, possessing at once the property qualification and the university graduate qualification. Stress is laid on the striking anomaly of their present on the striking anomaly of their present with some of those of a later day. He ad-political position in that while as dressed Congress: "Fellow citizens of the women they are debarred from exercising the elementary right of citizenship, they possess as doctors, in common with men, the legal power to sign certificates of insanity which deprive men of the right to vote. A number of laws are cited which

especially affect women, yet in framing means of expressing an opinion. Such of parents with regard to the education. but after more than six months of decep- religion and guardianship of their chilthe net result of the investigation was and divorce, with the housing of the of poor, with the care of the feeble minded. with the question of intemperance, and with the regulation of female labor. The represented in such legislation, and that medical women are especially fitted to Lincoln was not through timidity: It was assist in the solution of some of the prob- due to a conviction of long standing lems with which these measures deal.

would exercise a stimulating effect upon women. Among those of education and leisure it would lead to an increased readiness to undertake work in branches while among all classes a sense of responsibility and consciousness of citizenship would be fostered which would community.

The Official Figures and Their Mean-

ing. The official figures giving the results of the Presidential contest in 1908 are now known. It has been advisable to await their publication in order that their meaning should be clearly understood and fully appreciated. They sensibly depict the burdens under which TAFT consciously or unconsciously staggered during the campaign. They indicate the reasons for alarm over struggle, and they justify the efforts to gag him.

The following table gives in almost every instance the evidence of a terrible shrinkage in the Republican national vote in 1908 as compared with 1904:

Roosevell	Taft
Pluralities.	Pluralities.
1904.	1908.
California115.822	86,906
Colorado 34.582	40000
Connecticut 38.180	44.560
Delaware 4.354	1.943
Idaho 29,303	16,526
Illinois	179.122
Indiana 93.944	10.641
Iowa	8,852
Kansas126.093	36,007
Maine 86,800	30.584
Maryland 51	
Massachusetts \$2.076	110.423
Michigan227,715	160,409
Minnesota146,347	98,729
Missourt 25,137	629
Montena 13.159	2.944
Nebraska 86.682	******
Nevada 2.385	
New Hampsbire 20,185	19.484
New Jersey 80,599	53,775
New York	202.970
North Dakota 58.322	24.862
Ohio	69.591
Oregon 42,901	24.481
Pennsylvania 505,519	123,537
Rhode Island 16,765	19.246
South Dakota 50.114	27.129
Uteh 29.031	18.414
Vermont 30,682	\$8,056
Weshington 72.683	43,371
West Virginia 31.758	26,451
Wisconsin	81.115
Wyoming 11,363	

TAFT lost Colorado by 3,040, a change

The reasons for the results in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, known of all men. Connecticut gave its increased Taft vote as a rebuke to LILLEY and his machinists. New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, commercial States, emphasized their opposition to ROOSEVELT's devastating policies, while Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and other States followed suit, but in a far different and more disastrous way.

Nebraska's vote was a rebuke pure and simple to ROOSEVELT and a personal

What a lesson these figures teach!

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks: "There is not the slightest reason to accuse the President of any personal animus against the South Carolina man in this affair."

This interesting innocent continues: "It is probable that if any other well known man was involved or appeared to be involved seemed to be irregular, the name would be divulged.

Suppose the name had been WARBEN.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Careful Observance of Constitu tional Limitations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: seen little or no reference to his views and actions in reference to the coordinate departments of the Government of the touching the duties and powers of the executive in its relation to the legislative and judicial powers, but few historians have accused him of surrendering to the temptanecessity. He held to the constitutional out his administration and the gigantic inspired the French people to inscribe on the gold medal they sent to America:

Lincoln-the honest man; abolished slavery, re established the Union; saved the Republic with-

No higher tribute could be paid to a President of the United States. Lincoln was North were willing to follow the example their lives, their honor and their fortunes for the preservation of the Union, and many looked to him as the embodiment of the Government; and yet he was always careful tive power and appeal to the legislative dedepartment of the Government. His mes-Senate and House of Representatives," and he literally followed the constitutional iniunction

He shall from time to time give to Congress in mend to their consideration such measures as he

He made recommendations, not demands and he sent but three veto messages to which women have no constitutional tration. Two of these were not vetoes in fact. They called attention to clerical errors that these might be corrected. One are the laws relating to public health was the return of a bill which he had already and BALDWIN visited thirty States and and morals, those which define the rights signed in duplicate; another was returned because it had not been signed by the Vice-President. His one veto in four years was dren, those which deal with marriage prohibited the circulation of bank notes less denomination than \$5 in the District of Columbia. He gave his reasons for the veto. They were short and concise. Congress had made a mistake in repealing a part of the act without substituting any memorialists claim for all women that thing in place of that repealed. The misthe woman's point of view should be take was realized by Congress as well as are concentrated hundreds of thousands This careful use of the veto by President

gave his idea of the executive function, when Finally, the feminine medical practitioners of Great Britain express the conviction that the possession of the vote

Finally, were I President, I should desire the legislation of the country to rest with Congress, uninfluenced by the executive in its origin or progress and undisturbed by the veto unless in very special and clear cases.

Lincoln elaborated this idea in a speech in the House July 27, 1848. He quoted the criticism of General Taylor by a Kentucky member who thought the Whig candidate weak because he had expressed a readiness to leave legislation to Congress and sign such bills as were passed. Lincoln said o this Kentucky member:

He thinks the ark of our safety is gone unless Presidents shall always yeto such bills as in their indgment may be of doubtful constitutionality. However clear Congress may be on their authority to pass any particular act, the gentleman from Kentucky thinks the President must veto it he has doubts about it. Now I have neither time nor inclination to argue with the gentleman on the power as an original question; but I wish to show that General Taylor, and not he, agrees with the earlier statesmen on this question.

He then called attention to the legislation chartering the first bank of the United States and the fact that President Washington sought the advice of Jefferson, Hamilton and Randolph; all members of his Cabinet. Hamilton approved the measure, but both Randolph and Jefferson were opposed to it. Jefferson believed it unconstitutional, but in closing his letter to the President he said:

It must be admitted, however, that unless the President's mind on a view of everything which is urged for and against this bill is tolerably clear that it is unauthorized by the Constitution—if the pro and con being so even as to balance his judgment—a just respect for the wisdom of the judgment—a just respect for the wisdom of the Legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion. It is chiefly for cases where they are clearly misled by error, ambition or interest, that the Constitution has placed a check in the negative of the President.

Lincoln-contended that General Taylor in his letter of acceptance had placed himself on the same platform with Jefferson, that the will of the people as expressed by Congress should be respected by the executive. He said:

that the will of the people as expressed by Congress should be respected by the executive. He said:

To you Democrats II, may not seem like a principle: but airrely you cannot fall to perceive the position plainly enough. The distinction between it and the position of your candidate is broad and obvious; and I admit you have a clear right to show it is wrong if you can; but you have no right to pretend you cannot see it at all. We see it, and to us it appears like principle, and the best sort of principle at that—the principle of allowing the people to do as they please with their own business. My friend from Indiana [C. B. Smith] has apily asked: "Are you willing to trust the people?" Some of you answered substantially: "We are willing to trust the people," Some of you answered substantially: "We are willing to trust the people," Some of you answered substantially: "We are willing to trust the people, as Congress." In a certain sense and to a certain extent he is the representaive of the people, He is elected by them, as well as Congress is; but can be in the nature of things know the wants of the people as well as 300 other men, coming from all the various localities of the nation." If so, where is the propriety of baving a Congress." That the Constitution like the whole of legislation into his own hands is what we object to, is what General Taylor objects to, and is what constitutes the broad distinction between you and us. To thus transfer legislation is clearly to take it from those who inderstand with minuteness the interests of the people and give it to one who does not and cannot on the people and give it to one who does not and cannot on party, and often nearly half of the other. Three, four or half a dozen questions are prominent at a given time; the party selects its candidate and he takes his position on each of these opinions. By means of it measures are adopted or rejected contrary to the wishes of the whole of one party, and often nearly half of the other. Three, four or half a dozen questions ar

In the same way.

This was Lincoln's position on the veto in 1848, and it seems to have been his position from 1861 to 1845—to the very day of his assassination. He did not consider that the responsibility for legislation rested upon the executive's shoulders. He had hit one "policy," the preservation of the Union. He recommended various plans for reaching this without resting it alone on the force of arms. Perhaps the most earnest recommendation Lincoln made to Congress was in his second annual message on what he termed compensatory emancipation," but in closing the discussion of this subject is denot force the result of the subject is denot force the results.

le added:

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation; nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the condact of public affairs. Yet I frust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me you will perceive no want of respect to your. Solves in any undue carnestness I may seem to display.

If a special message to Congress on March 6, 1887. Lincoln recommended the adoption of a joint resolution that the United States Government ought to cooperate with any State that might adopt measures for the gradual abolishment of slavery, and in closing that recommendation he said: "If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end."

In his inaugural address Lincoln said:

It herefore consider that in view of the Con.

The British income

I therefore consider that in view of the Con-silintion and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall takecard, as the Constitution expressly enjoins upon me-that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. In his message to Congress July 4, 1861, he said: Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

In his message to the regular session, December 3, 1881, he said:

Bus the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the mope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this Government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order or by the power of our arms.

of our arms.

On April 30, 1862, the House adopted a resolution censuring the Secretary of War for having invested Alexander Cummings of New York with large sums of money and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction. Lincoin sent a message explaining the whole transaction as by his orders, admitted that it was without authority of law, but thought it necessary in an emergency. He said: "Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should leave the censure expressed in the resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. Cameron."

In his second message Lincoin said to Congress:

Congress:

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court—two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons which I now state. Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same localities they could not now serve upon their circults; and many of the most competent mess there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve, even here upon the Supreme bench. I have been threlling to throw all the appointments northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the South with the return of peace.

There have been 532 veto messages sent to Congress since the organization of the Federal Government in 1789. Of these Washington sent two, Jefferson none, Monroe one, Lincoln three, McKinley four and Roosevelt thirty-three. It would be unfair to leave the impression that President Roosevelt the control of veit had sent more veto messages than any of his predecessors, for he did not. Cleve-land and Grant both sent a greater number. New York, January 12.

LOCAL OPTION IN NEW YORK. Should Each Election District Vote or the Saloon for Itself?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That which has given local option its tremendous over one-half of the territory under pro to the voters in the vicinage who are to obey the law the privilege of saying what the law shall be: this is the essence of local option. Local option by New York city as a whole or by its boroughs would be a misnomer and would certainly prove a dismal of foreigners who know nothing of this reform or of its vital meaning in this country. Few States have a population as large as New York city, and several not so large as has the borough of Manhattan or Brooklyn. No one thinks of local option of this State we have local option by town political equivalent of a township in the country; each averages about six hundred voters. A deciding vote by either would be genuine local option. By such a vote each neighborhood would get what it des res and would most likely see to the enforcement of its wishes. The law officer "among the

NEW YORK, January 12. The Beginning of Tuberculosis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! IN THE SUN of January 6 appeared an article, "May Be Con sumption Cure," recording that Dr. Rosenberg of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, had

It has been known for some years in the medical profession that the antecedents of consumption or tuberculosis roamed in the blood stream and could be seen there in time to cure the patient. This is not a new discovery. Such a method of diagnosis is taught in one of the standard medical colleges of New York city (the New York Eclectic Medical College). To cure tuber-culosis it is important to detect the disease in its incipiency, and the blood diagnosis is now the employed that will ROBERT LINCOLN WATEINS, M. D.

NEW YORK, January 12.

Woman's Opportunity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It can be sserted without fear of contradiction that there s nothing of more importance than cooking ot only is it important-vitally a rood poet or business man has been spoiled by indigestion. It goes without saying that many a marriage has been wrecked, ruined and utterly destroyed by the same cause.

at least three-fourths of the cooking in the world is bad and that half of this could safely be de ominated vile? Who is to blame? Is it necessary to answer the question? Viell, then, here is a matter directly under

woman's hand and properly the object of her care, which is crying aloud for attention. In devoting herself to it-and I say this in all seri nore benefit upon mankind than ever she can pe to confer at the polls. . TRUE PROGRESS.

Paying the Freight on Silver Dollars. From the Washington Herald. "Unless the Government resumes the prepay-

ment of express charges upon silver dollars," said Frank J. Hare, who is interested in the banking business in Kansas City, "there soon will be a famine of that variety of money in the West. "As long ago as ten or fifteen years the East began refusing sliver dollars and calling for cur-rency. The West refused to accept paper. In order to recognize the claims of the sliver min ing States of Colorado, Nevada and others the ing to the length of delivering silver dollars at banks from the nearest Sub-Treasury quiring the banks to pay the carrying charges. "A draft for \$1,000 from a Kansas City bank to the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis got 1,000 sliver dol-lars delivered at the bank in Kansas City. It cost the Government \$1.25 to make the delivery. Silver finds its way East, and thousands upon thousands of allver dollars are carried East in the pockets of travelless every week, never to come back. Once carried East the money goes into hiding. Eastern merchants who get it tend it to the bank, and when they draw out money for this disappearance by getting the Government to make original shipments. As I have said, the Treasury Department no longer does this. We cannot afford to pay \$1.25 for each \$1,000, and it 10,000 of 20,000 silver dollars would last no time

Britain's Heavy Income Tax. From Cassell's Saturday Journal.
The British income tax is not only the heaviest

but the hardest, most inquisitorial in the world The three year average having been done away a man now is assessed on his profits or gains dur-ing the year of assessment. The death duties are a fearful burden on all classes. Since they were imposed in 1894 they have yielded over 220 millions of pounds. Many landed estates have paid twice or three times within five or six years. with the result that they are utterly crippled Pine houses have gone to ruin, and hundreds of agricultural laborers have been thrown out of If any good reason cales why we should perse. employment. For a so called free trade counverse longer in withholding our recognition of the try the duties are very high.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

ladependence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberta, I am unable to discern it. Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress. I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriasion for maintaining a charge d'affaires near each of those States. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The House of Representatives has put upon Lincoln had been urged to establish by military power courts to administer sum-mary justice in the South. He said in his message: Mr. Tawney's committee, charged with inquiry into the scandal of the special agents, the task of grappling with as great a peril as the United States has encountered since it started out on the highway of nations. Whoever doubts has only to recall what befell the countries which made government by inquisition a part of their system and how English speaking nations have prospered under a Magna Charta repudiation of that procedure. It is hoped that Mr. Tawney's committee

will be thorough enough to penetrate down to the inception of special agents, display their growth in each of the execu tive departments, the causes thereof, and apportion responsibility as between Congress and the Executive. The late increase of government by irresponsible special agents has had an intimate alliance with government by information otherwise extorted through Executive commissions and bureaus. The relations of the two need to be carefully explored. Difference between detecting and punishing crimes of cunning or violence and carrying on orderly civil government according to English and American methods is to be kept steadily in view. Ferreting out criminals is one thing, but collecting information for legislative purposes, voluntarily given to the Executive or to Congress without extortion or torture, is quita another thing. It is inconceivable that when the Constitution required the President to "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union" it contemplated information obtained by methods ther employed by certain countries of conti nental Europe.

The temptation to disregard "due proc ess of law" in order to extort testimony is very great, and Congress has now and then yielded to the convenience and thereby brought down on itself stern condemnation by the judicial power in the discharge of its duty. Congress seems now to have a call to visit similar condemnation on itself as well as the Executive.

A very repulsive aspect of the special agents scandal relates to the mails and the post offices. The thought of opening and otherwise tampering by special agents with letters in post offices makes men and women shiver. European experts in such work have taught how easily letters can be opened and closed again while in the post offices and leave no trace of the felony. Those here with knowledge of such doings explain how not so very long ago special agents of the Treasury worked with special agents of the Post Office to extract from letters to importers, while in Government custody, evidence of false invoices used in customs

would not likely see to the enforcement of its wishes. The law officer "among the slain," would be easily searched out and be held to responsibility.

By the township law two-thirds of the saloon and there is little complaint of the saloon in or out for the residential districts in the Fast Side to vote the saloon in or out for the residential districts in or out for the residential districts in city or country should alike rule touching the saloon; it is a solution that solves.

The notorious case of Boyd, which went to the Supreme Court, discloses that Congress in its zeal to protect the revenue enacted that a prosecuting officer possessing information thus surreptitiously obtained could move the court to require the defendant or claimant to produce in court his private books, invoices and papers, or that the allegations of the attorney respecting them should be taken to rout for the residential districts in city or country should alike rule touching the saloon; it is a solution that solves.

The country is a unit in favor of the sentiment that the neighborhood that is to obey should make the law. It would be at farce, far worse than a blunder, to decide at Albany that local option should be by city or borough. I frankly say that I would leave the saloon as free as is the bakery or grocery until public sentiment is ready to vote it out. We should never forget a hole is an accident, but a paich is premediated poverty. Justice, unlike Burke, knows very well at times just how to force an indictment against an entire pose of despote power, but it cannot ablde the pure atmosphere of political liberty and personal freedom. The notorious case of Boyd, which went

The underlying rule running through the Supreme Court decisions on the subject seems to be that it will not know. ingly permit the compulsory production of one's private papers as a foundation found that the "germ roams blood channels long for criminal proceedings against him or before it attacks tissues." tolerate conviction by the President of any person for a crime or to forfeit a penalty on documents obtained from him

by extortion, torture or stealth.

Americans have not yet been called on to express their opinions of a Postmaster-General who with premeditation permitted a special agent, or any other agent, to open letters in his custody and inspect their contents. English historians have told us of what came to Sir James Graham, a Home Secretary, sixty or seventy years ago, who made use of a power for the opening of private letters claimed to have been vested in the Administration. The friends of Mazzini, then an exile in London, believed that the contents of his letters had by the British Government been thus revealed to Austria and Sardinia, with the result that persons implicated had been put to death. The Home Minister did not deny that he had issued a warrant to inspect Mazzini's letters, and contended that his right so to do had been specially reserved to the Administration on its responsibility. The reports of Parliamentary committees upheld his contention, but every one seems to have been ashamed of the act, and British criticism of it has been severe ever

Our Supreme Court was compelled to deal with a somwehat similar question in the case of Jackson (96 U. S. R. 727), when it said:

The difficulty attending the subject arises not from the want of power in Congress to prescribe regulations as to what shall constitute mail matter, but from the necessity of enforcing them con-sistently with rights reserved to the people, of in the hands of officials connected with the posts letters and such sealed packages in the mail. all regulations adopted as to mail matter of ciple embodied in the Fourth Amendment of Constitution

Mr. Tawney's committee should be expected to inquire and report regarding the reception, perusal and place of deposit of the reports made by an army of special agents. Have those daily, weekly or monthly documents made by ferrets and spies been preserved, and if so, where are they now? Who has or can have access to them? Who assigns special agents to their work and gives instructions? What use of the reports can be or is quite plain to see why this is so when I say that has been made in nominating conventions or in national elections by way of beating down rivals by threatening exposures or promoting temporary personal opularity in politics? FLANEUR. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12.

A Stratford Allenist.

Shakespeare was asked whether Hamlet was "Dunno," he answered, "I'm waiting to dad out how much money he has." Herewith he awaited developments.

The Limit of Discretion. Enicker—Was he cautious on the witness stand! Bocker—Yes, he wouldn't even remember as?